EUROPE.

Arrival of the Scotia and City of London.

TWO DAYS LATER NEWS.

The Scotia's Run Less Than Nine Days.

PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

THE WAR CLOUD AGAIN IN GERMANY.

A Decided Diplomatic and Military Movement on the Part of Austria Looked For.

NAVAL ARMAMENT IN ITALY CONTINUED.

Excitement in France and England.

THE REFORM BILL DEBATE

George Peabody's Farewell in England.

French Bangnet to Head Centre Stephens at the Marquis de Boissy's.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

Three Millions and a Quarter of Pounds Sterling Involved in a Liverpool Suspension.

ed from Liverpool at noon on the 21st, and from constown on the evening of the 22st April, arrived at

port at an early hour yesterday morning.
he Scotia has made one of the most rapid passages on
ord, running across the Atlantic in some few hours
reight and a half days.

as embarking at Liverpool.

In the English House of Commons, after the sailing of
the Ribernian, the Reform bill debate was continued on
the 29th of April, Sir S. Northcote, Mr. Horsman and

ted to last some days longer.

ames Stephens, the Fenian Head Centre, had been ertained at a banquet in Paris at the residence of the

ocrosse in the cash on hand of 6,700,000 francs.

The Conference at Paris on the Danublan Principalities

rriage at Parma, but escaped with a few slight

The Portuguest Chamber of Deputies had approved of

Beavan, sailed from Portsmouth for North The Barracouta has on board the guns behe London Times of April 21 says:-

The affairs of the Kincdom of Italy appear to be in a bed way financially. During the last few days the Italian free per cents, created in 1961, have been cruelly de-

The London Times of the 19th of April prefaces its

und, thus:—
Whatever effect Fentanism has had upon the comnercial and agricultural interests of Ireland, it is quite
iters that the aporting, at all events, has not been affected
by the visionary schemes of Stephens and his fellow
interpretors. Punchestown, as usual, attracted its thoumade to-day, and the immenue lines of cars at the Satins
beturn was really quite a sight in itself. The Great
botthern and Western Railway ran frequent special
miles from nine o'clock A. R., and owing to their adattractic agrangements as graphing or inconvenience ocmarred. The weather was all that could be wished for,
and Jord and Lady Wodehouse and all the Dublin beau
made wise present.

Queen Emma, of the Saudwich Islands, is (April 20) in Plerence, and attends the English Protestant service regularly in the Via Maglio.

regularly in the Via Maglio.

The London Attenuous says:—

The Board of Trade is understood to be once more busy with the great question of a copyright treaty with the United States. Statistics are being prepared for the use of our Minister at Washington, and there is a reasonable keps that Mr. Johnson's Cabinet will insten to a fair explanation of our English rights. In America public squinton is advancing rapidly towards a condition favorable to a fair hearing; all the intellect of that country being on our side, while a few commercial firms make all the opposition.

il the opposition.

Mr. Charlee Verson, an actor well known to Liverpool

Prim has (April 20) taken his departure from Paris for Italy, leaving his wife, the Marquise de Castil-lejos, with his mother. He is said to have gone to be present at military managures about to take place in Italy,

106 against 102, adopted the address, which had been previously passed by the lower house. The labors of the had been suspended on account of the illness

A renewal of the distorbances at Jassy was appre-bended. The troops were confined to their barracks. A despatch from Australia, dated at Melbourne, March 24, says:—Turiff again rejected. Ministry resigned The steamship Bremen assived at Southampton on the morning of the 19th of April.

morning of the 19th of April.

The Washington arrived at Brest on the 19th of April.

A despatch from Liverpool, April 22, says:—There is put no here of the steamship City of Washington.

March 31. -En Hynaup 1

Our Paris Corsespondence. Pans, April 20, 1866.

assigned of Austria and Promis-Chances of a War in

Germany, &c. The sort of ultimatum which Austria sent to Prussia demanding her disarmsment has been sarwered by the latter Power in the same schoolbop manner in which effairs have thus far been carried an with "you're mother." It is not Prussia that is arming. On not She be only for defence against the enormous preparations for war which Austria is making. Austria has done more to set herself right on the record, by the respecte which has been made to the conclistory despatch of Karl Rub-mil, than by any step she has taken since the war cloud first began to gather. This apparently frank and loyal document—denying for heroelf any dealer for territorial

be laid at the door of Bismark; for unless he is deter mined to push his project of aggrandizement, a Postronce, he never had a better opportunity to avoid war and settle the question of the duchies than by accepting the fair proposition of Austria. His acting otherwise will add also strength to the belief that a secret treaty exists between Prussis and Italy, by which in the event of a war, the one guarantees her material and for the conquest of Venetia, and the other for the annexation of the duchies. This would be a corry rôle for Italy to play, to politically enaltys one neousle for the six of freeing and adding to make Italy a friend and an ally by the relinquishment of the Venetian territory. Matters must come to a head The next week indeed will doubtless decide the question of peace or war for Europe.

THE GERMAN QUESTION.

Peace Ideas Prevalent for a Time.

e despatches from Germany for the day next after
sailing of the Hibernian reported that the belief in a

de soution of the Austre-Prussian difficulty daily

A special Vienna telegram of the 19th of April to the London Tômes says:—It is now highly probabe that peace will be maintained between Austria and Prussia. The note purporting to bothe reply of Austria to a despatch from Earl Russell is a gure issuention. The Austrian government has received no such despatch as that ascribed to the English Prime Minister.

According to a Berlin telegram, it was considered likely that Austria would make concessions to Prussia in the question of disarmament, and is was asserted that she had entered upon a more conciliatory line of policy. These pacific rumors were, however, subsequently denied, and it was asserted that Austria had addressed a fresh despatch of a peremptory character to the Prussian government, and that Count Beiered, President of the Austrian Ministry of State, had tendered his resignation. Popular meetings, at which war was strongly denounced, continued to be held in visious parts of Prussia.

A Vienna telegram of the 20th of April says:—The reply of Austria to the Prussian despatch of the 18th instances forwarded to Berlin yesterday. It is said to be of early formal but peaceful character, containing proposals for the simultaneous reduction—of the Austrian and Prussia for the simultaneous reduction—of the Austrian and Prussia despatch of the 18th instance of the 18th instance of the terrangement alleged to have been come to between Austria and Prussia, whereby the former Power engages to demobilize her troops by the 25th and the latter by the 26th of April. The accuracy of this report is not vouched for.

Power engages to demonitize her troops by the 26th of April. The accuracy of this report is not vouched for.

The ministers of the various Middle German States were about to hold a conference at Augustenberg, in order to consider the question of a reform in the federal

dispute was the isolation of an Austrian corps in a position where it might be casily overwhelmed. Such a temptation might be too much for the virtue of an ambitions minister. Count Bismer's has been able all allong to treat Austria seri she were at his mercy in the Duchies, and the consciousness of this has tended to increase Austrian irritation. Whether it be that Austria has received what she thinks to be proof of an intended attack, or withdraws her unprotected army corps in order to be herself, able to assume the offensive, it is equally certain that the abandoment of Hoistein—if it actually takes place—will be held to be an act in anticipation of war, and will cause general alarm.

A lew days will better define the course of this unhappy dispute. We hope that the Emperor will not allow his counsels to be swayed by anger, and that time will be given for reflection and the efforts of penceurok ers. It may be that, weary with the violence and exterings of Penasia, he desires to bring matters to a crist, believing that the boldest course is the safest and the most penceful. But every one will be disagreeably reminded of the rashness which hurried Austria into an invasion of Piedmont seven years ago. At that time there were not wanting active friends of peace. The course of events might have been notably altered if Austria had remained on the defensive, and declared that her sole purpose was to defend her own rights as gueranteed by treaties; but from the hoar that the Austria had remained on the defensive, and declared that her sole purpose was to defend her own rights as gueranteed by treaties; but from the hear that the Austria had remained on the defensive, and declared that her sole purpose was to defend her own rights as gueranteed by treaties; but from the hear that the Austria had remained on the defensive, and declared that her sole purpose was to defend her own rights as gueranteed by treaties. There are finally to the Austria her premissed on the cases was lost. Even if an attack on the Holstein cor

what France Thinks.

What France Thinks.

DISCONTENT AT NATOLEON'S POLICY.

[Paris (April 29) correspondence of London Times.]
The public discontent is great, and not without cause. The possibility of a war between two great Powers of Europe would alone swifted to create unesatines; but this measures is aggrava'd by the consistion every one is possessed of, that to the chipable silience of the Peach great, are to be accorded. There may be engageration in this, but it is certain that an immense amount of capital had been invested in loans and industrial and commercial enterprises, for the success of which peach in enterprises, for the success of which peach is necessary. Those who embarked in them did so encouraged, and even incited by the government, in the full confidence that the peace of Karope would not be broken. The peak that followed is one of the consequences of uncertainty as to the imperial policy, and those who are the sufferers feel that those losses cannot be compensated by any territorial aggrandiaemest Prussia may have offered to pay for French fortestance. It is at this moment, when a collision seems immented, that the public, who were permanded that absolute neutrality on the part of France was the wised and rafest policy, and out that they were led into stror, that there was too much of reserving "liberty of action."

The Movimento, of Genous apparetus of settou."

Itemly Manking Ready.

NAVAL ANKAMENTS.

The Movimento, of Genous apparetus learn that the Mininter of Merine has just issued orders which tadicate extraordinary activity.

Admiral Persano has been appointed commander of the united equadrons of evolution, and vice Admiral Albini has been appointed second in command. The armaments of the navy are pushed as with great activity. Among the orders insued is one for hastening the naval levy.

The Reaks, of Rapies, says that the naval establishment alvere had received orders to prepare for the armament of all the disposable vessels of way. The sem in

the arrenal were actively employed in the manufacture of war material.

At the next sitting of the Federal Dist the communication will, it is said, be made, announcing that the question of disarmament is in a fair way for sottlement.

The Vienna journals researe pacific arrangements between the two countries. The Austrian representative in the Frankfort Diet has made declarations of a peaceable character. LATEST PROM AUSTRIA.

THE REFORM BILL.

The London journals were engaged in warmly dis sing the merits of the new Reform bill during the ournment of the debate. There was a deal of arguat pro and cos, and an impression prevailed that the

tion absolutely indefenable. Nothing is now possible but to retrace the path they have unadvisedly taken, to free themselves from the fatal influences to which they have yielded, to proclaim an intelligible and complete programme of the future, and to appeal for support, not on an ambiguous reputation, but on definite principles. Let them do this, and there will be none more giad to welcome their repeatance than the liberals, who are now reluctantly orded to remember that their first duty is to their country, and not to their party; let them persist in the ill-act and course they have adopted, and the result must be fatal to themselves, and may be productive of incainfable injury to the country.

GEORGE PEABODY'S FAREWELL.

Mr. Peabody took his departure from England on the Scotis. To the latest moment he was greated with respectful and complimentary adieus by the people among whom he lived for so long a period.

CIVIC COMPLIMENT TO THE AMERICAN PHILANTERO-PIST—HE DISTRIBUTES THE PRIZES AT THE WORK-ING CLASSES' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION-SPENCHES OF THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON AND MR. PRA-

ING CLASSES' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION—SPECUES OF THE LORD MATOR OF LONDON AND HE. FAABODY.

[From the London Times, April 18.]

Yesterday Mr. George Peabody, the emment henefactor of the deserving poor of London, attended at Guildhall, accompanied by the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayores, at the request of the managing committee, to distribute the prizes gained by the successful competitors at the Working Classes' Industrial Exhibition, which has been held there for some weeks. The ceremony took place at four o'clock, in the presence of a large company, among whom were many of the principal citizens, and the hall was illuminated for the occasion and taxefully decorated with bunners. On arriving at the hall Mr. Peabody was halled with enthurbastic cheers, and having taken a sead assigned to him on the right of the Lord Mayor, on the platform at the east end of the building, the Honorary Secretary read a report, which stated that the aggregate admissions on payment during the thirty-five days the exhibition had been open had been 41,576. Upwards of 2,500 children of the different ward and day schools had visited the exhibition free. The number of prizes awarded by adjudicators chosen by the exhibitors was 193, of which 99 were metals and 94 were honorary mentions. The total number of exhibitors was 827, exhibiting 1,527 articles, 32 only of which were ineligible for prizes. No prizes had been given or awards made but to the actual producers of the articles exhibited in conformity with a rule laid down by the committee.

The Lond Mayor, addressing the meeting, said if there was one thing more than another that could said hastre and interest to the proceedings of the day it was the presence of their honored and datinguished friend, Mr. George Peabody, (Lond cheers.) The judeed, deeply indebted to him for his presence on the occasion. Their friend had refused all invitations of late, but he had felt it to be a pleasure to witness that beautiful and interesting sight within that noble hall. (Cheers.) He might repeat a rem

had the honor to address the excellent friend, Mr. Peabody. (Cheers.)

Mr. Francur, who was greeted with acclamations,
aid:—My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen—I bag
to acknowledge with heartfeit gratitude the kind expressions which the Lord Mayor has just used towards
me. I assure there is no min who feels such
lenguage with more sensibility or gristinde than I
do, and I can agure you I am extremely thankful
and complimented by the kind manner in which
you have received the flattering remarks which have
just emanated from my friend the Lord Mayor. Contrary to my'expeciation, I am able, on the eve of my departure from these shores, to discharge a duty which
you'r kindness has called me to fulfit. Though a stranger
to you, and of another country, you were pleased to infimate to me that my presence among you this day would
give you gratification receiving, and on my part I am
bound to my that while I have been constrained to decline many invitations recently addressed to me, I have
cline many invitations recently addressed to me, I have

With names wishes for your continued and increasing prospecify, I am, with great respect, very fulthfully yours. To the Right Hon, the Lone Mayon, Mesers Banrac Brommiss & Co., Mesers, N. Romescomen & Sons,

AT LIVERPOOL.

Mr. Peabody embarked on the steamer at Liverpool made tood cheers from the people assembled pear the

The British Aristocracy.

ARREST OF THE SON OF A PERR CHANGED WITH ROBERT.

[From the London Telegraph, April 17.]

Yestermay a young gentleman aged 17, names living grants with steeling eight gold seels, a gold watch, a gold looked, a gold smuffbox, a silver providence, a flagree fan, a gold thimble, several medalliens, and an ivery box, the property of Captain Oliver, of Bolton Percy, near York. It appears that young King, and Mr. Dudley Ward, a nephew of Earl Budley, have for some time past been residing, for educational purposes, with a clergyman near York, and that they formed the acquaintance of Captain Oliver. For some mouths past the captain land been aware of several articles of jewelry having been stoled, and he called the police to make inquiries. The servants were examined, but it was evident that they were innocent. Handbills were then printed, offering a reward, and a silversmith of York gave such information as led to the apprehension of Viscount Lorton's son. Is seems that on one occasion, being in Yerk with Mr. Dudley Ward, he persuaded that young gentleman to sell a gold sauff box and gold watch for him, which he described as heirfooms, but said he was determined to get rid of them. Mr. Ward cold them to a nilversmith for £19 5s.

Various articles were found in Mr. King's possession, and at the conclusion of the inquiry the magistrate committed him for trial, but allowed him to go out on hall in his ewn recognizances of £100, and two suretics of £50 each.

To THE EDITION OF THE LISTING TRANSPARE.

To THE EDITION OF THE LISTING TRANSPARE.

My attention has been called to a paragraph in your februal of to-day under the heading, "Serious Charge against the Son of a Nobleman," and in which a youth taken up for stanking is described as "Henry Ernest New cotteen King, the son of Vincount Lorten." I shall feel colleged by your allowing me to state that the youth to whom reference is thus made is not my son. I deposed on oath to his not being so in the year 1850, in proceedings which I notificated in the Divorce Court, and I have now recognized his claim upon me in any way.

I am aft, yours, ic.

LORTON.

I am, sir, yours, are.

LONDON, Aprill T.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S ALLEGED RELATIONS.

CORNT OF FROMATE AND EVENCE, LONDON, AFAIR IT.

Ryess on the Afterney General.—This is a suit toptitioted under the Legislamacy Decispation Act of 1859, by
which the petitioner seeks to establish that her grandmother was lawrighly married to his Royal Highness the
inter Duke of Cumberland, and that sale is a legislamate
descendant of such marriage.

Mr. Harrison, on the part of the petitioner, now applied to his including ho fits a day on which the case should
be tried. On the 27th of Jenuary less, when his lordship
was fixing days for jury train, the 28th of February was
named for the trial of this case; but shourly before that
day the Attorney General made an application thus the
case might be postposed in order that he might have
since to get up evidence and made in againers. On that
application his medicing accordingly ordered the case to
be adjourned to the present term. That being to, he, on
the part of the petitioner, now came pefore the copp, on

Mexico. INTERESTING LETTER FROM THE EMPRESS CHARLOTTE.

[Paris (April 20)] correspondence of London Telegraph.]

M. Gutterrez de Estrada, a well known Mexican resident in Paris, has received the following letter from
the Emprese of Mexico:—
Charterrez Esh 27, 1854

M. Gutierrez de Estrada, a well known Mexican resident in Paris, has received the following letter from the Empræe of Mexico:—

Chapulaters, Feb. 27, 1866.

My Dran Sir.—You will pardon use for not having before answered your letter, one of the first that I received since my great loss. My heart has not the less appreciated the affection and the sympathy of yours. In such circumstances the words of true friends go to the luart. The reason why I have not been able to write to you sooner is the great number of letters of condolence which reached me all at once, and the impossibility for me up to the present time to reply to the greater number of tham; but I give you the Preference. At the hacienda (property) of Temisco I have often talked of you with your nephew B.—, in the midst of the mangos and orange trees, and he promised me to use every cretion to induce you to return to Mexice. Would to God that you could see good work before saying, like Simeon, "Lord, now lettest Thou thy servant depart in peace." Would not something be wanting to this young empire if you should not see it with your own eyes after bearing it so long in your mind? You enjoy good health, and you have the vigor of a Campeachian. Do not tempt Providence by a more prolonged absence, but return to the soil which gave you birth. You will learn with pleasure the proofs of affection which have been so abundantly lavished on me on the occasion of the death of my great and much loved father, whose name was cherished in Yucafan, in village where Spanish is hardly spoken, by populations who do not know even the name of the country over which he reigned. Since my loss, my chief care has been to occupy myself with my dear Yucafan penisula. I have just sent, for the first time, some Sisters of Charity into that province, the local wants of which have excited the generous attention of the Emperor and of the worthy Imperial Commissioner, M. Sabazar Glarequi. This solicitude has been such tha a native don said to me yesterday that the inhabitants of that c

There have been no gold operations at the bank to-day.

Throughout the morning there have been apprehensions of new failures in connection with Barned's Planzing Company, and many consultations are believed to have been beld at the Bank of England. It is understood, however, that in one or two cases where suspension was thought to be imminent the difficulty has been satisfactorily tided over.

The continental changes this charmon were without material atteration.

Foreign excursives have been marrive. Hexican 1/4 lower, at 2014. United States bonds have also been firm, closing at 70%. Bresilian scrip is at 21/4 discount, a recovery of 4/4.

The share market has been agitated. Overends at one time touched 1's discount, but closed at the Bank of Kendand, and the price of Council, with the time week of last year;—

Non-Wyde Case Prof. 1988 and the price of Council, with the tame week of last year;—

Non-Wyde Case Prof. 1988 and the price of Council, with the tame week of last year;—

Non-Wyde Case Prof. 1988 and the price of Council, with the tame week of last year;—

Non-Wyde Case Prof. 1988 and 1988 and

present divisiond has been declared.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

LOSDON, April 21—Evening.

Consols 87% a 87% for money. They opened lower, but railied to the above figures.

United States five twentice, 70% a 70%; Illinous Central, 50 a 80%; Eric shares, 53%.

Corrox.—Sales to-day 10,000 bales at yesterday's improvement, and including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. Middling uplands is quoted 14%d. a 14%d.

Busingstress are inactive.

Provenous dull.

Sentence of the Murderer of the Beering

PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1866. Antoine Probst was this morning sentenced to be hung for the murder of Mr. Deering. He recoaved his sen tence without any visible emotion and made no remarks The day for his execution will be fixed by the Governor

TORONTO, C. W., May 1, 1866.
for Gustaff, late of New York city, who attempted to poison a man named McKinnon here several months ago, was tried yesterday, found guilty and sentenced to fifteen

The idea of forming a French national portrait gallery, after the plan of that at Kensungton, England, is to be carried out during the great exhibition. A building for the reception of portraits is to be erected in the Champs Elysees. The celebrities whose likenesses will be grouped according to the age they illustrated and their portraits

EXHIBITION OF FAINTINGS IN LONDON,

(From the London Star, April 9.)

For the last three days the artists' studios have a crowded with visitors to the pictures intended for Exhibition, to-morrow being "sending in day." It is every probability of a capital collection this a most of our leading men being well represented.

most of our leading men being weil represented.

Mr. Firth sends a subject from Sterne, "Lode I and Whide Wadman," Mr. E. M. Ward a subject i Walter Scott, "Leicester showing his orders and he to Amy Robeart," Mrs. Ward a charmingly pante tolent in the life of Pallesy the Potter; Mr. John Ph. a Spanish subject, a presst marrating a story to sludies; Mr. O'Neil contributes "The Deathbod of Radia Mesers, Wyndham, Phillips and Desanges some admire portraits. Art remor further ways that Mr. Mal Ston, will be found to have made a great stride in values; that the one pleture to be sent by Mr. Standwill about no falling off from his old power; and Mr. Ersurer, who has passed the winter in Algeria,

A MISTATURE OF MARIE ANTOINETTE FOR EUGENIE. (Paris (April 10) correspondence of London Star?

A munument is to be erected in the Protect tery in Rome to the memory of the Rev. Mr. Woodinto Protestant church in the Eternal City. About £270 design relected is one in the mediaval style, the expense of which is estimated at £300.

It is proposed to build a monument to the memory of Lord Palmerston on the top of the hill of Mullaghmore, county Sligo, freland, in which county he had large estates. The memorial would be in a very commanding position, and seen from all parts of Donegal Hay and

managh and Donegal.

A ROYAL LOCKSHITE.

Some days back, says the Paris Constitutionace, a collector of artistic currestites was exploring the store of a dealer in old from in the Rue de Messur, at Petite Villette, when during his search he remarked an eigean hitieliock, covered with rout, but bearing the inscription, "Lud. XVI. me feek" (Lonis XVI. made me), and which he purchased for three frames fifty conts. He has since add it for two thousand four hundred frames at a large currently shop in the Fashourg Rt. Germin, of which sum he immediately carried one thousand two hundred frames to the patty dealer in the Rue de Messur.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S MUSICIPAL

france to the petty dealer in the Rue de Meanz.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S REMORIAL WINDOW IN SIDMOTH CHURCH.

The subjects depicted in a window about to be prescheded by the Queen of England to the Sidmouth parish
church in memory of his Royal Highness the late Puke
of Kent, are as follows:—In the upper compartment is
represented our Lord in giory, saided with orb and sceptre in his hand, sorrounded by hely signife. Below are
four single holding crowns and pain branches. In the
centre compartments is represented our Lord bleening
lictic children. On each cide of this are designs representing Christian charity, viz., feeding the hungry, giving drink to the threely, clothing the naked, visiting the
sick, inspirating to the stranger, visiting the prisoner,
together with two others suggestive of benevoless institutions, in, the care of orphans, and resignous education, sichow are five of the acts of St. Nicholas, the rener and endowment of three young women, the carining
of a tempest, the consecration of St. Nicholas, unions dir-